

Deed

Of a certain parcel of land commonly called
by the Indians

NARRUMSUM

AND

POOTAPECK,

APRIL 7, 1665.

Narrumsum or Nevarumsunk is the neck
of land lying between the Navesink
and Shrewsbury rivers.

Pootapeck is the land south of Shrewsbury
river embracing Port-au-Peck.

Recorded for Gravesend Inhabitants in
Book 3 of Deeds, pages 3 and 4,
Office of the Secretary of State, at
Albany, New York.

ROHALLION,

RUMSON HILLS,

JULY 31, 1902.

Know all men, whom these presents may any way concerne,

That wee, Taptawoppammund, Wattamahickanick, Yawpachamund, and Kackenham of Munnerrahapannuck, as also Mattanoh Worchon, and Querremeck of Mattawomung, The right and true Proprietor of a certaine Parcell of Land, commonly called by the Indyans Narrumsum and Pootapeck, lying and being near adjacent, unto another Parcell of Land, which by the Indyans is called Navefand, which formerly was Purchased and paid for by the English Inhabitants of Gravefend, to the then right Proprietor Popamolah; Do hereby declare, That for and in Consideration of two Anchors of Liquors, foure hundred fathomes of Seawon, Nine Blanketts, Nine Trading Cloath-Coates, Nine Kettles, nine Troopers Coates, Nine Gunns, Six Howes, Six Shirts, Six pounds of Powder, Six Barrs of Lead already paid, and delivered unto us, by John Tilton, John Bowne, Samuell Spicer, William Goulder, Richard Gibbens, James Grover and Richard Stout of Gravefend as abovesaid, Do by vertue hereof, absolutely Sell, Assigne and make over for ever, From us, Our heires, Executors Administrators, and Assignes, all Our right Title Interest and Claime to the above said Parcell of Land called Narrumsum and Pootapeck, It being Bounded as followeth, That is to say, On the North side thereof, with the River called Shushopponoring, and the Land of Navefand as aforesaid, and so extending to another River called by the Indyans Arrummannend, and so along the said River, unto a fall of Water, and also to a Sertaine Parcell of Pine Trees, and from thence already Bounded and marked by us, by marked Trees, through the woods to a certaine Swampe being at the head of a small River called by y^e Indyans, Capittamung, and so along the said River, to the maine Ocean, with all the Havens Harbours Rivers, Creekes, Wood-Land & Marshes, unto the said John Tilton, John Bowne, James Grover, William Goulder *als* Goulding, Richard Stout and Richard Gibbens, their Associates, Heires, Successors or Assignes, And For them and every of them actually, really and Perpetually to enjoy as their owne free Land of Inheritance, Also unto the said Purchasers, John Tilton, John Bowne, William Goulder, James Grover, Richard Gibbens, Samuell Spicer and Rich^d. Stout, their Associates heires &c. Wee the said

Taptawoppamund, Wattamahickcanick, Yawpachammund and Kackenham, as also
 Mattannah Worchon and Querremeck, do give and Grant full and free Liberty for
 Mowing feeding, or Grafsing of their Cattle, as for falling of Timber upon all such
 Land whatsoever, within one dayes Journey, with a Cart, from theire said Bounds,
 And in Confirmation hereof, Wee have here unto Sett Our hands this 7th day of
 Aprill 1665.

Acknowledged & Sub-
 Scribed in ye Pr^sence of us.

The marke of
 Topta X wappammund

Hance als

Sign

Puerker X rinos his Mark.
 the Interpret^r. Indians.

Sign

Wattama X hickanick.

Sign.

Neckowoth X an Indyan.

Popomora X his m^{ke}.

William Wilkins.

Yawpack X hamund.

Sign.

Sign.

Rawma X wawoth.

Ralph X Cordalls Marke.

Hacken X ham.

Sign.

Engl^{ish}men.

Sign.

Minguish X fakfin

Wor X chon.

Ermor X hornd his marke.

Acknowledged before the Govern^r ye 7th Aprill 1665.
 to w^{ch} the Governour hath sett his hand.

The seven parties to whom the Indian Chiefs in their deed of April 7th, 1665 conveyed the "Parcell of Land, commonly called by the Indyans Narrumfum and Pootapeck", were men of strong character and great enterprise, and the most of them were deeply religious. Mention of their antecedents and traits is necessary to a proper appreciation of their worth as founders of communities and of their influence in their own day and upon their descendants.

JOHN TILTON, when he first came from England, located at Lynn, Massachusetts. His wife was a Baptist, and in December, 1642, she was indicted for "holdinge that the baptism of infants is no ordinance of God". They left Massachusetts with Lady Deborah Moody and other Baptists and settled at Gravesend, Long Island, where again they were made to suffer. In 1658 Tilton was fined by the Dutch authorities for allowing a Quacker woman to stop at his house. In September 1662, he was fined for "permitting Quackers to quake at his house." In October of the same year himself and wife were summoned before Governor Stuyvesant and Council, charged with having entertained Quakers and frequently attending their conventions, and they were ordered to leave the province under pain of corporal punishment. They came to Monmouth among the settlers of 1665.

CAPTAIN JOHN BOWNE, a leader in the project of purchasing from the Indian sachems the three Necks of Mewasink, Navarumsunk and Pootapeck, was one of the company who sailed from Gravesend, Long Island, in December 1663. He was one of the patentees under the Monmouth grant, and his was one of the first five families who made a permanent settlement on the tract. The place where he located is in the present township of Holmdel, though in the old records he is mentioned as one of the settlers of Middletown - a name which was applied to a large and somewhat vaguely defined region. Until Captain Bowne's death, in the early part of 1684, he seems to have been the most prominent citizen of the county, esteemed for his integrity and ability. He was a deputy to the first Assembly in Governor Carteret's time, which met May 26, 1668, the members of the Lower House being then called "burgesses." He was deputy again in 1675; in the first Legislature under the twenty-four proprietors, in 1683, he was a member and the Speaker, and he acted until the December following. He held other positions of trust. March 12, 1677, a commission was issued to him as President of the court to hold a term at Middletown. In December, 1683, shortly after his last illness, he was appointed Major of the militia of Monmouth County. He died in January, 1683-84, leaving two sons, Obadiah and John, the latter of whom was also a prominent man in the province, and a candidate for the office of Speaker of Assembly under Lord Cornbury's administration.

SAMUEL SPICER had previously resided at Gravesend, Long Island. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and had been severely dealt with by Governor Stuyvesant for non-conformity to the established religion.

WILLIAM GOULDING was one of the Massachusetts Bay Baptists who were banished from that colony on account of their religion. He became a permanent settler, and was one of the founders of the old Baptist Church at Middletown.

RICHARD GIBBONS, who is also mentioned as "Sergeant Gybbings," does not appear as prominently as his fellows, but was among the early settlers.

JAMES GROVER became a permanent settler, and built the first iron works in New Jersey,

RICHARD STOUT was head of one of the first five families who settled on the Indian purchase in 1664. He had previously lived a number of years on Long Island.

The above biographies are taken from the History of the New Jersey Coast, by William Nelson, volume 1, pages 67-68.